

Our dispatches to-day may well carry joy to every loyal heart, and as we write, on this bright Sabbath morn, thanksgiving and praise ascend to Heaven, all over our stricken land for the glorious victories vouchsafed to our arms. On every hand, and from every side, come the same glad tidings of unparalleled successes, which cannot fail to be the immediate precursors of the downfall of the rebellion. Sherman and Thomas at Dalton, McPherson at Resaca, Sheridan in West Virginia, Sigel below Charlottesville, Butler at Petersburg and above all, over all, crowning the multitude of victories with a halo of glory, and steadily marching on to Richmond, over the hosts of dead and dying rebels, Grant in the fullness of his glory and the determination of his great spirit—these are the tidings which the telegraph brings us to-day. So thick and fast come they upon us, that the mind is bewildered, and fails to grasp at once the importance of the news—the greatness of the successes, the unequalled generalship displayed on every side. The telegrams are laden to-day with victories, as the summer breeze is heavy with the sweet aroma of flowers—and they come to the loyal heart more grateful than the spiced winds of Araby to the senses of the wayworn traveler across the desert. Thank God, we can now fairly count on a termination of this dreadful war—with treason crushed and a re-united, happy, prosperous nation. In the proud exultation of the moment, we can scarcely pause to notice the details of our recent victories and must content ourselves with summing up the general result. By a scope and stroke of that masterly generalship which has made the name of Grant immortal, our armies from Chattanooga to Fortress Monroe, were moved at once—the grand assault on the rebel lines in front of Richmond being reserved to the Lieut-General himself. Concentration of our forces was the first principle decided upon, so that when the armies of the republic did move, it would be with crushing force. For eight days have the battles raged on the direct road to Richmond, upon the entrenchments and strongest strongholds of the enemy. It is hardly probable that Grant has under his immediate supervision less than 250,000 veterans, whose impetuosity knows no bounds, and whose valor halts at no obstacles. Step by step, from river to river, town to town, and from ditch to ditch, has Lee been pressed back with tremendous slaughter.

For the first time in the war have we found a general in command of the army of the Potomac who fights a tremendous battle on one day and bearing to the rear his heaps of wounded, presses on the flying foe and forces battle on the next. The same consummate generalship which Lee displayed on the Peninsula in '62, of following up the retreating foe and giving battle day after day, is now being exhibited by Grant. The idea that he will fall cannot be entertained. Such determination, such valor, such skill, with such resources as the Government is placing at his command, cannot but succeed. Reinforcements are being sent him every hour from all over the loyal North, so that notwithstanding the immense losses—on our side estimated at 4,600—the "army of the Potomac" is to-day numerically stronger than when it set out. This is war on a grand scale—such a war as the world has never yet seen. The rebels are retreating, but whither? aye, whither, may Lee well ask himself? On the south between Richmond and Petersburg, presenting an impassable barrier to Beauregard and the supplies and armies of North and South Carolina, press forward the veterans of Butler. Already is the railroad between Beauregard and Richmond cut—and Butler is marching on to strike the Danville road, which the main supplies of Lee's army must traverse. Sigel with a large army has already destroyed the Gordonsville and Charlottesville railroad to Western Virginia, and is pressing further south, until his force is now almost due east of Richmond. Sheridan, still further west in Virginia, is destroying railroads and cutting off

communication with the force east of Knoxville, Tenn. Beauregard pushing forward from Hall's Gap in the Cumberland mountains. Thomas has driven the rebel Joe Johnson from Dalton, in N. E. Georgia, while McPherson has forced Resaca, eighteen miles south on the railroad leading from Virginia to Atlanta, Georgia, the great depot of the rebels. Thus does it seem by the well timed and simultaneous movement of all our great armies, Lee, when he gets to Richmond, will find himself surrounded on all sides—his communications cut off from every hope, and beyond the reach of reinforcements or supplies. When this shall have been consummated, it will be but a work of time to capture the whole army of the Confederacy. Richmond ere the 4th of July will be but what Vicksburg was last year. The eyes of the world are now centred on the army of the Potomac, and there can be no doubt that in his own language, Grant will "go to Richmond if he has to take it with his teamsters." Verily have the rebels found that "lost ditch," and already is it filled with heaps of slain.

Gov. Bramlette's Address.

By no means the least striking of the indications of the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause, is the publication of such an address as that of the distinguished Conservative, Gov. Bramlette, of Ky.—which comes with super-added force, appearing as it does, immediately after his return from Washington, where he has had a full opportunity of understanding and being thoroughly instructed in the full particulars of what has been done and is doing. Governor Bramlette has heretofore (though a thorough Union man) been too Conservative for the Administration, and was on that account charged by many with Southern proclivities. This address is the best refutation of such calumny, and the circumstances which call it out are simply—the fact that secession has been breaking up—is collapsing, and Governor Bramlette, like all sensible men, does not wish to lag behind public sentiment.

QUICK TIME.—Oliver & Co.'s Express from Bannack arrived on Saturday, May 14th, in G. S. L. City—time, four days and twenty minutes. One of the passengers informs us that nineteen hours of this time was devoted to rest and waiting for animals, being lost off the range, so that the running time was about three and a half days.

The Express from Boise arrived same day from Boise city, four miles this side of Idaho city, to Box Elder. Time—a little over four days. We learn from passengers who arrived by this express that the emigration is beginning to arrive in large numbers at Eastern Bannack, and that Virginia city presents a lively scene. Whether the miners can sustain such an immense population as is flocking to Eastern Bannack from the East, may well be a question of doubt. Some are even now leaving for Boise, which is also receiving great acquisitions from California, Oregon and Washington. Trains are leaving Virginia for Fort Benton for supplies, via the Missouri river.

ARRIVAL.—Major John M. O'Neil, arrived at this Post on Saturday night on a brief visit from Camp Relief, where his command is at present stationed. He reports the stock improving rapidly and all well in Rush Valley.

THE DIFFERENCE HEADS AND TAILS.—Casts of the heads of the Indian chiefs in Washington have been made by Dr. Macgowan for the American Ethnological Society. On measuring the heads, Dr. Macgowan found them to be of greater average size than those of Americans. The first Indian whose cast was taken, "Bad Boy" by name, showed a head larger, a whole inch in every direction, than that of Secretary Chase, which is itself of immense size. Dr. Macgowan urges on the Department the importance of forming a national gallery of Indian heads.—Ez.

On the other hand the Shoshones about here are noted for having an arrow-head—and there is some point to that, if not to the "goak." If Dr. Macgowan's suggestion concerning a bureau of Indian heads be adopted we would recommend the addition of one for Indian tales—and suggest "our own" correspondent of the Missouri Democrat for the place.

Godwin House, SANNOX CITY, IDAHO Territory.—We recommend those who contemplate a visit to the Northern country, to call at this house, where they will find excellent tables and accommodations much superior to those generally afforded in a new country. See advertisement in another column.

DISPATCH.—Surgeon J. M. Williamson, 2d Cavalry, C. V., left on the coach Saturday night for the Pacific coast, having been called temporarily to San Francisco. His many friends here and at Camp Relief, wish him a prosperous and pleasant trip and a speedy return.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTTE.]

New York, May 12th.

Secretary Stanton telegraphs a dispatch from Sherman dated half past seven, in the evening of the 10th, which states that McPherson had not attacked the enemy at Resaca on Friday because the rebel position was so strongly fortified. He had taken position at Snake Creek Gap. Sherman himself is in front at Buzzard's Roost Gap awaiting the arrival of a part of his forces.

Chicago, May 12th.

A joint resolution providing that all Major and Brigadier Generals in the military service who on the 1st of July next shall not be in the performance of duty corresponding with their rank and who shall not have been engaged in such duty for three months continuously, next and prior to that date, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all pay and allowances shall cease from that date, passed the House yesterday by a vote of 72 to 45.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill establishing a postal money order system.

Chicago, May 12th.

Gen. Crook left Charleston, on the Kanawha river, in Western Va., on the 29th ult., with 22,000 infantry and cavalry as a co-operative force against Richmond. His route is reported to be via Lewisburg towards Staunton or Lynchburg. We have no reports whatever either from this column or that under Sigel moving down the Shenandoah.

Natchez, May 4th.

Quantrell's men are committing depredations on the plantations in Louisiana between here and Vicksburg. On one plantation where the negroes were armed, a skirmish took place; two rebels were killed and eight wounded, after which they massacred the lessee and thirty of his colored hands. They afterwards visited other plantations and stripped them of mules and negroes, carrying off all the white men they found and threatening to hang them. From Red river, we learn that reinforcements are going to Alexandria.

Washington, May 12th.

Dispatches from the army to the 11th, characterizes the fighting on Tuesday as the most desperate of the past seven days. Believing the enemy to have sent the greater part of his forces to Richmond, an advance along the entire line was ordered. The 2d corps having the right of the line had crossed the Potomac the evening previous, meeting

with but slight resistance. In the morning the position of the army was found to be in the shape of a horse shoe, and on Hancock's troops advancing to attack, our troops were compelled to fall back. An attempt to break their center was ordered, and part of Hancock's men were sent in support. Warren in the movement. Our right also advanced, and the rebels began in the afternoon, the rebels were driven into the Potomac, and Upton's brigade of the 6th corps getting into the enemy's rifle pits and capturing twelve guns and one thousand prisoners, but not being supported, were unable to gain the rebel works, and were finally forced to retire from their advanced position, leaving the captured guns after spiking them, but bringing off all the prisoners. The enemy suffered heavily, our shells falling into their works, and our infantry delivering their fire with remarkable precision. Our losses are also heavy. Gibbon's division lost over 1,000 men; Robinson's division after losing both its general officers and 2,600 men had no General to command, and has been broken up and distributed among other divisions of the 6th corps.

About noon a fire raged at a point in the line where a large number of wounded of both forces were lying, and our men while attempting to get their comrades out of danger, were fired upon by the enemy and driven off, and the poor sufferers had to be left to perish in the flames.

New York, May 12th.

The Post's special says: Dispatches received from the army dated late on the 11th, announce that Grant won another victory. Lee's whole left is crushed, and we have captured a whole rebel brigade. Burnside pursued Ewell three miles.

The World has a rumor that the 10th and 18th corps were to be sent around to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. A special to the same paper says, Grant has massed nearly four hundred pieces of artillery against Lee's position at Spotsylvania. On Tuesday the firing started and continued for two hours. When the assault was ordered Lee's line did not waver until just before the close of the night, when it fell back, and we gained considerable ground. Nothing later from Butler than his own dispatch already telegraphed.

Washington, May 12.

Star says Burnside's colored troops held in reserve on Tuesday for some time, were finally brought into action and fought with desperation. It was believed in the army that Sigel having made a forced march, had destroyed Lee's railroad communication with Lynchburg. That Sheridan had done the same and cut his communication with Richmond. An order was given for another advance at 2 o'clock on yesterday (Wednesday morning). When our information left, the center and left were heavily engaged. Prominent officers say we shall soon be at the end.

New Orleans, May 12th.
New Orleans papers of the 11th have nothing from Red River. The convention was still in session, and had rejected the pro-slavery report.

[SPECIAL TO THE ONLY UNION VEDETTE.]

A dispatch from Secretary Stanton places the number of prisoners captured by Hancock, at 4,000, including the Major General, several Brigadiers, and between thirty and forty cannon.

Chicago, May 14th. The following additional in regard to the battle of Thursday has been received. The battle continued until

News from Red river to the 5th, say Porter is at Alexandria with the iron-clads. A large force is engaged dredging the river out so as to give a depth of water at the falls for gun-boats to pass over. It will take two

WASHINGTON, May 14th—A careful investigation shows the total losses of the army of the Potomac in killed, wounded and missing, to the commencement of the battle on Thursday, at about 20,000.

(continued)

A dispatch dated Head-Quarters, 13th, says the army of the Potomac achieved the greatest victory of the war, after some of the severest fighting ever recorded. The history of yesterday's battle is acknowledged to be the heaviest of all, lasting from daylight until dark and being renewed at 9 p. m., it continued until nearly 3 a. m.; both parties contending during the night for the possession of a line of rifle pits, from which our men had driven the enemy in the morning. The scene presented to-day is entirely beyond description, the dead and dying behind and in front of the breast-works are lying in some places in piles three or four deep, many of them are wounded in several parts of the body. The enemy removed a large number of their dead and wounded during Thursday night from a portion of the line, but there are many places they could not reach where they lay as thick as our own. The number of guns captured is thirty-nine—many colors also were taken, but the captors still retain them as trophies.

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. TROWBRIDGE.
GOODRICH HOUSE,
 BOSTON, MASS.
 This House is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best of the market. Good Cordial and Seltzer near the premises.
Patronage Solicited.

Coats, Patealoons, Vests and all man-
ner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neck-
chiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated
on the shortest notice and in the most approved style.
my10-1m

STRAYED

A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND PUP,
about four months old; answers to the
name of "Bolla," four white feet, white
hairs on its ears, white nose and tip of its tail;
leather collar with bells. Any one returning him to
the Subsistence Storehouse, Great Salt Lake City, will
be liberally rewarded. may9-tf

Clark & Co., Bankers, and Hadenberg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hammer & Co., Denver, Colo., Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

On the premises; also, an Insurance Ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.
Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light stage coaches. **Stops at Troy, Bannack, and the intermediate points.** **Stops at Troy, Bannack, and the intermediate points.** **Stops at Troy, Bannack, and the intermediate points.**
Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.
Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Shiras, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned at Smith's Saloon, 21100th Street.
L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.
april-14

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon
will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this
ferry for the simple reason that it is the **Best** and
Nearest road to any of the above places.
2000 **JEFF & SIMON,**
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

SEN. HOLLADAY, } { W. L. HALSEY,
New York. } G. S. L. City.
HOLLADAY & HALSEY
BANKERS.

San Francisco, Cal.,
 Virginia City, Idaho,
 Denver City, Colorado,
 Atchinson, Kansas,
 Portland, Oregon and
 Victoria, British Columbia.
 Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.
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Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York;
Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New
York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. aplf

COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt
Lake House, East Temple Street.

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,
BANKERS,
AUSTIN, N. T.

age as the Mint.
Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a
general Banking business Feb 24-1f

H. W. TAYLOR, Manager, 221
 FAYTON TAYLOR & CO.,
 221

AUSTIN Nevada Territory
Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description
Milled and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.
We guarantee the correctness of our assays.
All business transacted on our part will be promptly
and in accordance with the laws of the Territory.

This valuable preparation containing the highly concentrated form of all the properties of the Jamson

Stop that Coughing!

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

PULMONARY SCRUP.

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation: We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for

His cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.
This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste,
soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; em-
ploy it for all colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and
all other pulmonary diseases.

PULMONARY SWEEP
 HARRINGTON & Co., Agents,
 San Francisco.
 And for sale everywhere.

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE-ANODYNE
Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is bad-
ly warranted to cure the Toothache in 10

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?
Sole by all the principal druggists, and by
418 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS
Gen. Canby and staff passed here
for Alexandria. It is stated the rebels
with **over**

For sale by all Dealers is Family Medicine
A. L. BOVILL & Co., Proprietors
Cincinnati, Ohio

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH
[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION-VEGETARIAN]

SPOTTSYLVANIA, May 13th—S. A. M.
To E. M. Stanton:

Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new one in this vicinity or to make a thorough retreat, is not determined. One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in holding this position. At 7 a. m. they had come upon his rear guard. Though our army was greatly fatigued from their enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspired the men with fresh energy, and the whole force will soon be in motion; but the heavy rains of the last 36 hours, renders the roads difficult for wagons and artillery. The proportion of severely wounded is greater than on either of the previous days' fighting. This is owing to the great use of artillery.

(Signed) DANA,
Asst Sec'y of War.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14th.
A special dispatch, dated Cincinnati 14th, states that the news had been received there from soldiers, that Schofield's army had moved from Bull's Gap on the 12th. After four hours fighting, on the 4th, the rebels retreated, and the Union troops are forcing them into N. C. No particulars are received, and the news that Gen. Thomas has taken Dalton is confirmed. We have captured about 5,000 prisoners and ten to twelve pieces of artillery.

WASHINGTON 14.
The information from the Army of the Potomac at noon to day is that yesterday they were still pushing on in Lee's rear.

FRANKFORT Ky., 13.
Kentuckians! to the rescue. I want ten thousand six months men at once! Don't hesitate, I come to lead you!! Let us help to finish this war that has saved our Government. Signed
THOMAS E. BRAMLETT.

Gov. of Kentucky.
CAIRO, May 12th.

On the 5th the transports Emma and City Belle, with the gunboat Liqueur were destroyed by a rebel battery twelve miles below Alexandria. The gunboat Covington was burned to prevent her from falling into the hands of the rebels. This battery was composed of guns captured from Banks. That Gen. still remained at Alexandria strong enough to resist any attack made upon him. During the fight above Alexandria, in which the gunboat Juliet destroyed the Circet, the former suffered severely; both engineers being killed and many of the crew wounded. Forrest, Chalmer, Roddy and Lee are said to be at Tupalo, where they were to have a grand review on Saturday last. An escaped Federal cavalry officer reports a Federal success at Jackson and at Bolivar, Tenn. Steele's forces are actively engaged in fortifying Little Rock. All quiet in Arkansas. The rebel cavalry had all gone in the direction of Fort Smith, and it is rumored they had taken Dardanelles (a small town below Fort Smith). It is said the rebels did not carry out their system of slaughtering colored troops at the battle of Sabine river, but took many of them prisoners, dressed their wounds and sent a flag of truce to Steele for an exchange. The reason assigned for this is that the negroes during the whole of Steele's campaign took no prisoners. The rebel force is reported in the immediate vicinity of Pine Bluff. Advices from Vicksburg state that the expedition had left for Yazoo city. Lee and Ross Adams were at Yazoo city with a large force. An engagement was anticipated. Forrest had passed on to the south, and Sturges was unable to come up with him.

CAIRO, May 12th.

Gen. Canby and staff passed here for Alexandria. It is stated the rebels have constructed at least three batteries on the Red river between its mouth and Alexandria to prevent the passage of gunboats and transports.

In the fight at Bolivar, Tenn., with Forrest's command on the 18th, our loss was fifteen killed and wounded. We buried a large number of rebel dead. The enemy were scattered in every direction. When last heard from Forrest was concentrating his forces at Tripoli.

The first white person born in Ohio is still living—Johanna Maria Heckwelder. She is the daughter of a Moravian missionary, is 83 years of age, and resides at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,
New Goods! New Goods!!

Consisting of
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

STAPLES,
Selected Especially for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,
GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,
etc., etc., etc.,

SPRING GOODS,
Consisting in

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,
etc., etc., etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House
The citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

JAMES LINFORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
308 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Austin, Nevada Territory. Particular attention given to purchases for Utah.

C. OLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

Co-Partnership Notice.
We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bros., as heretofore.

Notice.
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at any office, in this state, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

FOR SALE.
Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Cases of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Store, house, Salt Lake City.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
CITIZENS OF UTAH,
Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,
Next door to the Salt Lake House, calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Consisting of
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

STAPLES,
Selected Especially for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,
GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,
etc., etc., etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

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FOR SALE.
Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Cases of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Store, house, Salt Lake City.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.
boiled 008 64 per ton.

ARMY PROPOSALS
Commissary Department, U. S. A.
PROPOSALS FOR
SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 15th day of June 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores:

1st. FRESH MEAT.
Three hundred and twenty-five (325) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, well dressed in the usual manner, (beef, mutton, and swine tallow excluded,) for the provisions of Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, in such times and in such quantities, as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd. BUTTER.
Five hundred and fifty (550) pounds, more or less, of No. 1 Butter, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty (50) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd. POTATOES.
Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, near Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th. SALT.
Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A. No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in cash funds to the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required as the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the amount of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provide each part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds of meat, less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds of Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 11 P. M. on Friday, the 15th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. H. H. Henshaw, G. S. L. Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for 'Meat, Potatoes' or 'Salt' as the case may be."

CHAS. H. HENSHAW,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
Proposals for Fuel and Forage

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Quartermaster, in this City, until the 15th day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following named articles:

1st. FUEL.
All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will specify in their bids, the kind and amount of fuel to be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and amount of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bidders also will be required to specify in their bids, the kind and amount of fuel to be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and amount of sureties must accompany each bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at 11 P. M. on Friday, the 15th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Storer, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for 'Fuel' or 'Forage' as the case may be."

Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.